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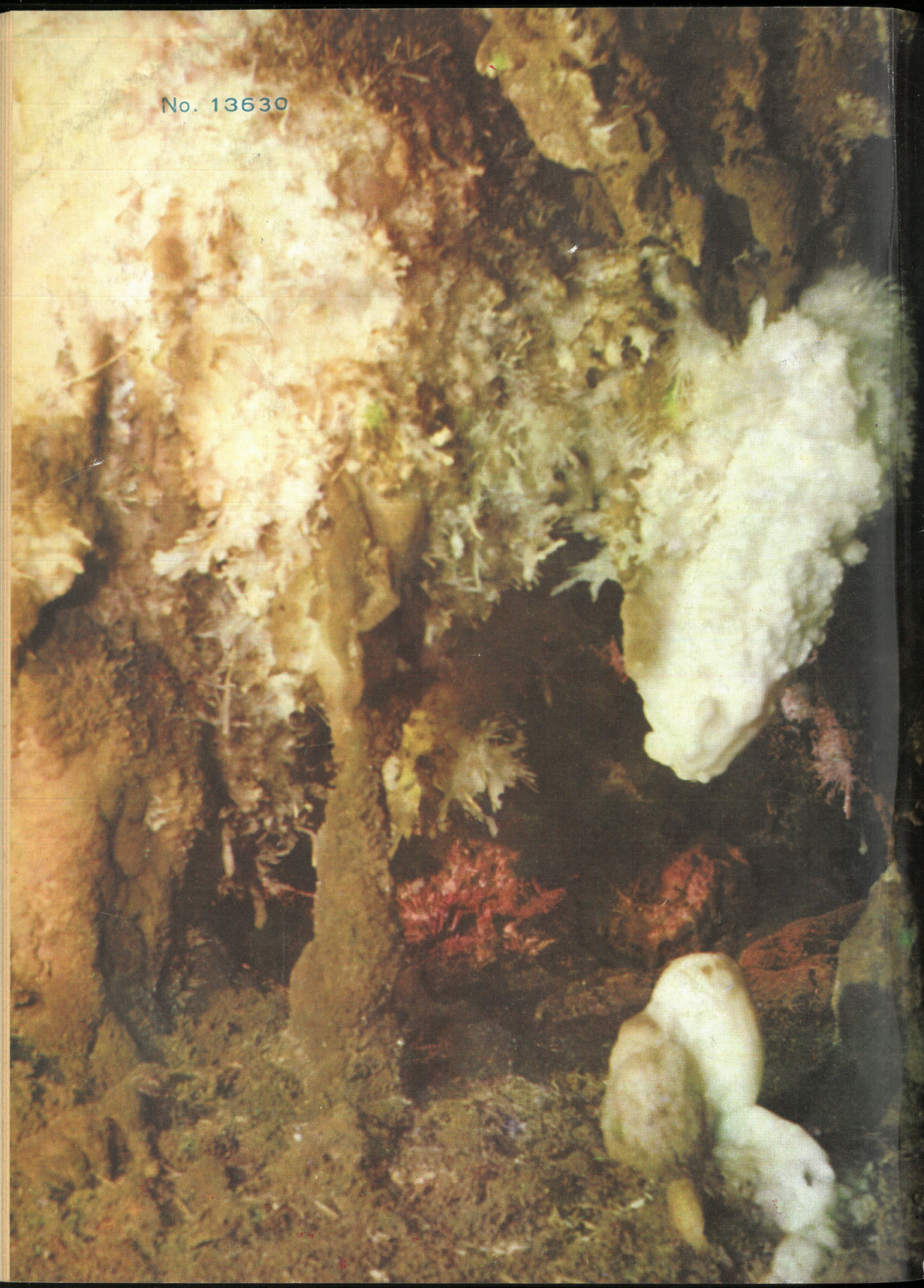

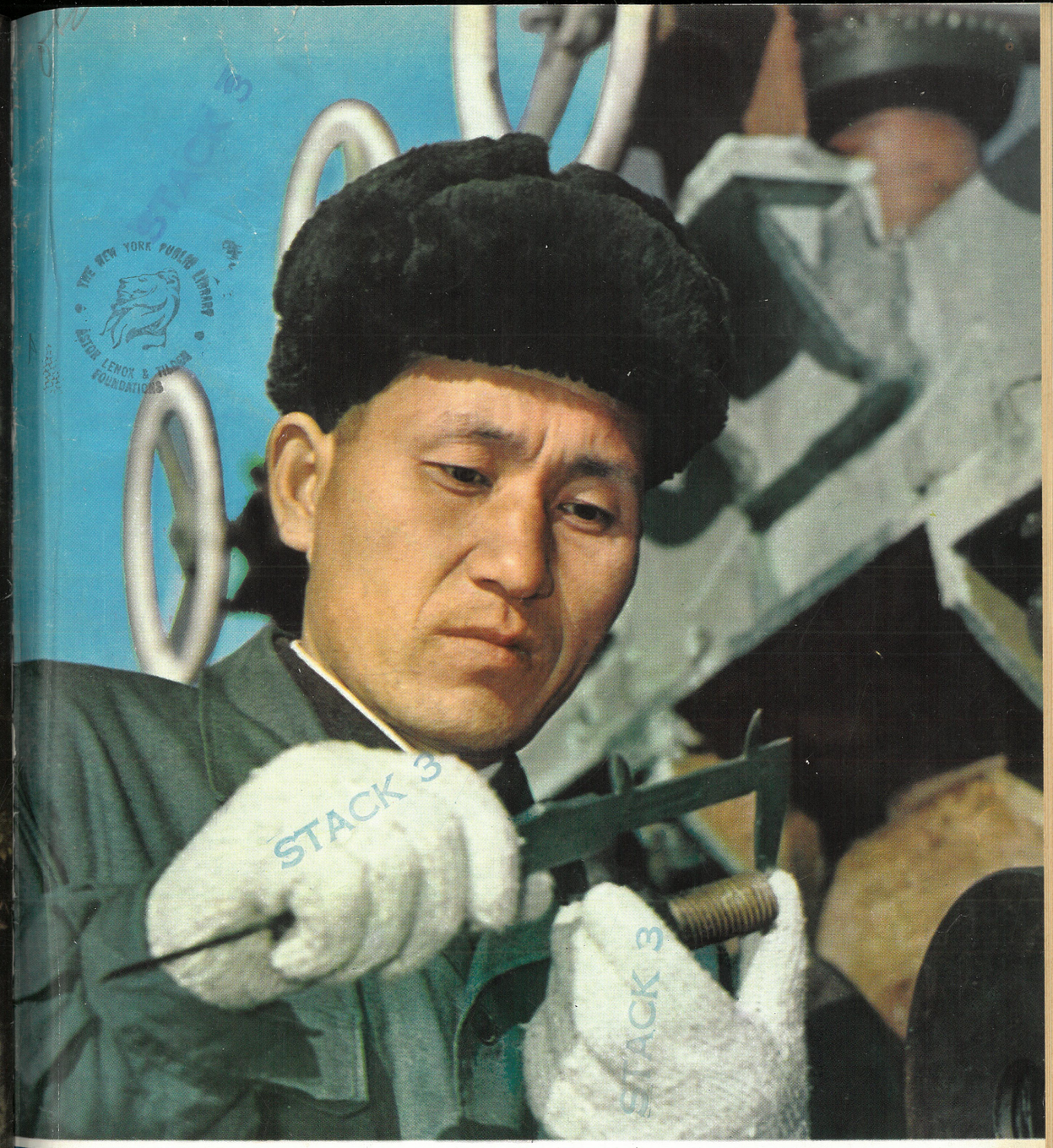

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The Korean TRADE UNIONS

I. 1967.

Women workers at the Pyongyang Silk Textile Mill hold a meeting hailing the Cabinet Decision No.123 on reducing the work-day of the working mothers.

At the twice Chullima creche attached to the Heungnam Fertilizer Factory

Another Care for the Working Mothers

The work-day of the working mothers with over three children under age of 13 engaged in 8-hour day physical labour in state organs, enterprises and public co-operatives, has been shortened to 6 hours.

But, those who are either working in non-stop production processes or start late and cannot cease earlier the work than others individually are given two holidays a week, namely, they have 8hour days for five days and two off days a week. They are provided, as before, with as much provisions and labour protection materials and are given subsidy by social insurance and regular vacation.

The Korean TRADE UNIONS

— In This Issue: —

Down to the Earth 1

Unstinted Aid 6

The Rimjin River 7

My Earnest Desire 8

My Life in the Bosom of the Homeland 10

New Year's Day in a Secret Camp 12

Anti-Japanese Uprising 18

What Does Meeting of the HCL Show? 20

Election Farce in South Korea .. 22

Crimes Camouflaged 24

"Bull Run Plan" 25

Front Cover:
Baik Hak Jin, an iron worker at the Sadong Mining Machine Factory elaborating a machine for setting right the shaped steel material

Back Cover:
A graceful mountain. It is Mt. Nampotae associated with a battle of the anti-Japanese partisan

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1967

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DOWN TO THE EARTH

Our trade unions are implementing their tasks one by one. The experiences of our trade unions show that it is necessary to set up a system of aid given to subordinates by those above in carrying out their tasks.

As an example, we may take the work done by the functionaries of the Central Committee of the G.F.T.U.K. When confronted with by a new task, the trade union functionaries go down to the workers. Then they help them to seek the methods for carrying out the task.

For example, of late, the functionaries of the C.C. of the G.F.T.U.K. went down to the Kangson Steel Works, Munchon Coal Mine and Pyongyang Construction Machine-building Factory to help the trade union organizations there.

The group led by Li Byong Chan, vice-chairman of the C.C. of the G.F.T.U.K. went to the Kangson Steel Works. At first they called on the workers at the blooming shop as the workers in this shop were regarded as those who should play an important role in boosting the production of the plant.

First of all, they mingled themselves among the workers, and helped leaders of the factory and workshop trade union committees to discharge their duties. They often made them understand more clearly the present stage of development of the national economy of our country and what future tasks they should carry out for the prosperity of the nation and improvement of people's livelihood.

Being fully aware of the significance of

JLM 23-549

the tasks, the workers worked out many efficient methods for enhancing the utility rate of the existing equipment. On the other hand, the members of the guidance-group of the C.C. helped the trade union organizations of this shop take necessary measures to give full play to the enthusiasm of the workers in production. At the same time, the shop trade union committee publicized the activities of the model workers who were working hard, keeping their machines clean and tidy through pictures, roving artiste troupe and literary circles.

As a result, the workers came to have a fresh outlook on their work and their efficiency was increased accordingly.

Subsequently, they increased the actual extraction rate of rolled steel by 12 per cent in the Chollima blooming shop, stabilizing the average daily production.

Such experiences were soon popularized to the other shops. After all, it contributed much to the increased production of the Kangson Steel Works.

Great successes were also registered in the work of the functionaries who went down to help the Munchon Coal Mine.

Down to this mine came Vice-Chairman Won Tae Hun and many cadres of the G.F.T.U.K. Central Committee. They helped the coal mine trade union committee solve quite a number of problems vital to increased production.

Take the following for an instance:

They were racking their brains to find a way to help trade union committee in the mine in introducing advanced techniques and work methods. They made a scrupulous study on some methods employed by some advanced colliers and helped it to pick up the most effective ones and introduce them in production. The result was that the same amount of coal was produced with less efforts during the same space of time.

All that is mentioned above shows that the trade union leaders are making strenuous efforts to discharge their duties relying on the masses of the workers at all times.

As a matter of fact, nothing is regarded more valuable than human beings by the revolutionaries who are ready to sacrifice all theirs in the interests of the working people.

A while ago, some measures were taken to improve the living conditions of the working people. The Central Committee and provincial trade union committees sent several hundreds of leading trade unionists to city or county trade union committees as well as to factory trade union committees to help the latters carry the measures through. As a result, a more appropriate supply system has been set up in all factories so as to enable the workers to enjoy a better material and cultural life.

At present all the trade union organizations are busy in leading the entire trade union members to the fulfilment of the resolutions adopted at the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea held in October last year.

The G.F.T.U.K. Central Committee has taken necessary measures to implement the said resolutions, and trade union committees of all levels have started to put them into effect accordingly. Innumerable leading trade unionists have already gone down to industrial enterprises. A new turn has already begun to show — an unprecedented political and productive upsurge is felt among the workers.

For example, the trade union organization of the Pyongyang Construction Machine-building Factory stressed to the workers upon the necessity of studying deeply the report delivered by Comrade Kim Il Sung at the W.P.K. Conference and of defending their revolutionary posts.

In consequence, the workers of this factory have overfulfilled their production plan by 30 per cent than before.

(Continued on p. 4)

A NEW MENACE

The General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea sent on November 15, 1966, a letter to the trade union organizations of various countries in connection with the intensified provocations being committed by the U.S. imperialists in collusion with their South Korean stooges against North Korea.

The full text of the letter reads as follows:

Dear brothers,

The United States' aggressive army and their puppet troops in South Korea are stepping up of late armed attacks and various military provocations against the northern part of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on the occasion of Johnson's visit to South Korea (from October 31 to November 2, 1966).

They resorted to hostile acts, even on October 20, by mobilizing many tanks and shelling the island Zak-do, located in the area of our side. On the same day, they fired hundreds of bullets upon our side with various types of weapon in the eastern and central sections of the demilitarized zone.

On November 3, they carried out also premeditated armed attacks, by sending scores of armed personnel to intrude from various points along the military demarcation line into the area of our side. They threw hand-grenades and fired thousands of rounds of ammunition at our sentry posts, setting the latters on fire.

Such armed attacks made by the U.S. imperialist aggressive army and the South Korean puppet troops along the military demarcation line against the northern part of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea amount to 33 cases between October 20 and November 3 alone.

The U.S. imperialists are aggravating the tension on the military demarcation line, by concocting an "incident" in which 6 American soldiers were allegedly "killed" by our side on November 2 at a point 800 metres south of the demilitarized zone.

Just like the thieves crying: "Stop thief!", they are maliciously scheming to mislead world public opinion, by representing the "incident" as if our side were responsible for the criminal act perpetrated by them.

The continued armed attacks and military intrusions perpetrated in these days by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique clearly show how they are running wild to unleash a new aggressive war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The U.S. imperialists have already extensively reinforced their puppet army in South Korea, and introduced there a great quantity of arms for mass destruction and war material, such as atomic weapons, guided missiles "Hawk", "Nike-Herculles" etc. "Howitzers of 8 inches", heavy tanks "M-48," transport-destroyers of high speed "F 5 A", supersonic fighterbombers and others, brutally trampling underfoot the Korean Armistice Agreement.

They are continuously enlarging and building everywhere in South Korea the means of communications, highways, railways, ports, aerodromes and other military establishments, and are incessantly conducting large-scale military exercises, such as "the U.S.-South Korea joint exercise", "the night training of parachutists at high altitude", under the simulated conditions of a nuclear war.

During his visit to South Korea, Johnson promised "prompt and effective assistance" to it in "repelling armed attacks against South Korea", and the Pak Jung Hi clique ranted that "communist menace" must be repulsed.

They had already played the same tune of anti-communism 16 years ago, talking about the so-called "communist aggression" and the necessity of "containing menace of new communist forces".

It is trite tactics of U.S. imperialists to put up the slogan of so-called "communist menace" and of "defence" in justification of their schemes of aggression and war.

After inspecting, in company with Pak Jung Hi, the U.S. imperialist aggressive army, the South Korean puppet troops and military establishments in the area of the military demarcation line, Johnson said: "It may be necessary to contain the communist aggression" not only in Vietnam, but also "in some other place in Asia", and instructed the U.S. imperialist aggressive army and the South Korean puppet troops to step up further preparations for the provocation of a new war.

Such conducts of Johnson differ in no way from those of Dulles who had been in South Korea 16 years ago.

Immediately after his return from South Korea, the U.S. imperialists launched the aggressive war against Korea.

The situation in Korea and Asia has become extremely tense today, due to the U.S. imperialists' scheme of aggression and war.

The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on

(Continued on p. 4)

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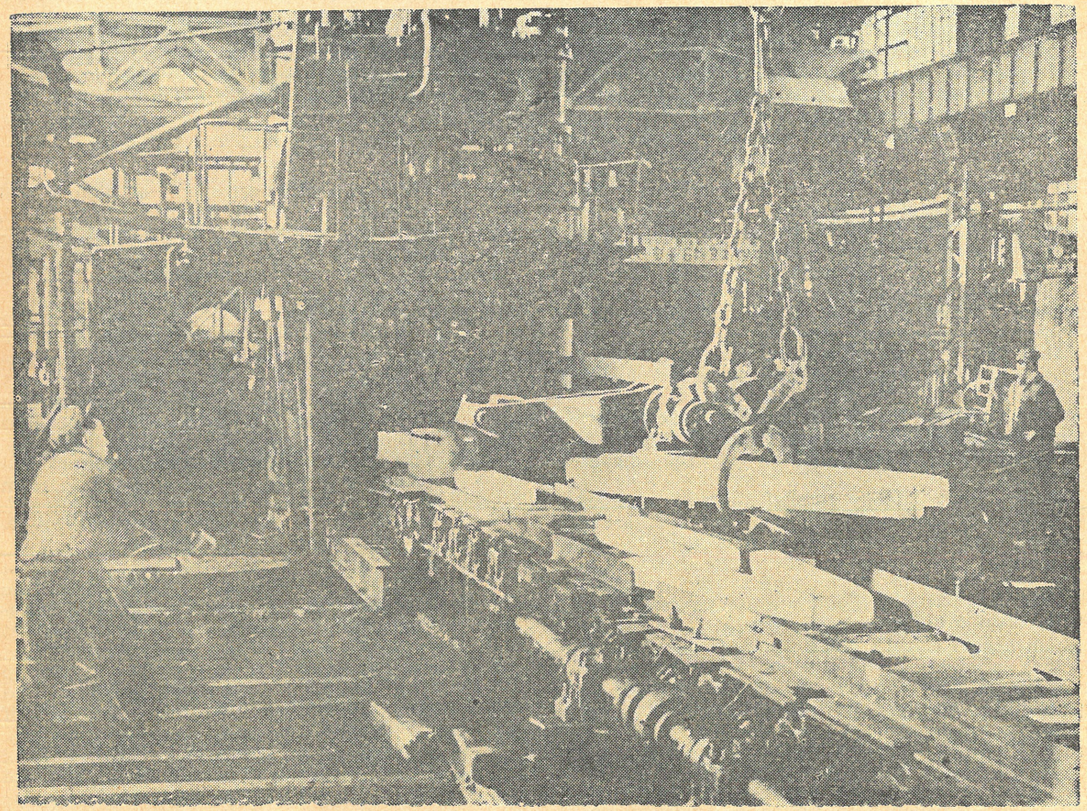
Going down to the workers, to help directly lower unions is a consistant style of work of the leading personnel at all levels of the trade union organizations. Thanks to this, our trade union workers achieve much in their work.



An inside view of the blooming and rolling shop at the Kangson Steel Works

(Continued from p. 3)

November 5, in connection with the armed attacks and military provocations stepped up by the U.S. imperialist aggressive army and the South Korean puppet troops against the northern part of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in flagrant violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement.

The Korean working class and people are keenly watching at present every step of the manoeuvres of U.S. imperialists, and are fully prepared to repulse firmly their aggression, whenever they play again with fire in Korea.

If the U.S. imperialists unleash a new war against the northern part of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, it will only lead them to their doom.

They should stop their hostile acts and provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and quit South Korea at once, taking all their murderous weapons.

We are sure that you will be very willing to draw the attention of world public opinion, with all available means, in order to condemn the U.S. imperialists' manoeuvres of provoking a new war in Korea, and that you will manifest your firm solidarity with Korean working class and people, giving them active support in their struggle to smash into pieces the manoeuvres undertaken by the U.S. imperialists.

The Central Committee
of the General Federation of Trade Unions
of Korea

105th Technical Innovation

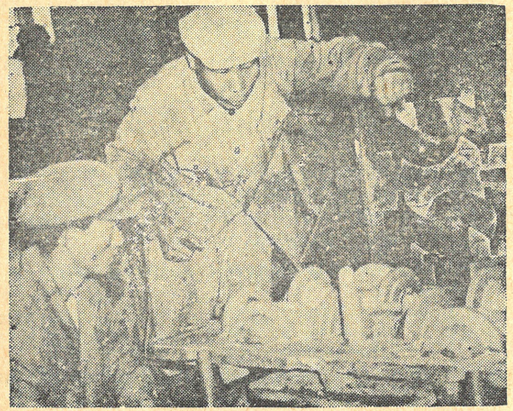
Technical innovation movement is actively going on among the working people of our country. Chollima riders of the Munchon Machine Factory are distinguishing themselves in this movement.

In March 1956, Premier Kim Il Sung gave on-the-spot guidance at the factory. He instructed the workers and engineers there to mechanize and automate production processes, to expand assortments of products and improve their quality, displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

Since then, the workers and engineers of the factory have been intensifying the mass technical innovation movement for implementing the on-the-spot instruction of Premier Kim Il Sung.

They have applied to production a number of technical innovation proposals which were greatly helpful to the development of production at the factory.

Many gifted innovators have emerged in this course. Particularly, Choi Nam Ki, a Chollima work-team member working at the casting shop, has done much in readjusting the technical equipment of the factory, expanding varieties of products and improving their quality by applying 105 technical innovation proposals to production.



A Chollima work-team leader Choi Nam Ki often discusses on technical matters with designer Jung Du Su

His 105th innovation was a new pattern-mold that made it possible to double cast goods while further improving the quality of products with the manpower on hand.

But it was not easy for him to put this into effect. He read dozens of technical books published at home and abroad and collected necessary material from the factory library and the country-run library and drew himself many blueprints for the new device with the aid of the technical personnel of the factory and teachers of the factory college.

Of course, nobody had ordered him to make it, but it was on his own initiative. What made him to do so was his sense of responsibility as a skilled worker who is engaged in bulb-making and his patriotic enthusiasm for expediting the socialist construction of the country by supplying more high-quality goods to various branches of national economy.

After such persevering efforts, he succeeded in applying pattern-mold into practice.

The roller conveyor system now operating at the factory is also associated with the name of Choi Nam Ki.

The factory trade union organization organized meetings for improving the production processes of the factory, when Choi Nam Ki proposed to introduce roller-conveyor system into production. At that time, there were only moving cranes which could not meet the growing demand for transport.

After heated discussion and tireless study, Choi Nam Ki and his co-workers found the possibility of introducing the conveyor system. The engineers of the factory came out to help Choi Nam Ki and his workmates in response to the call of the factory trade union organization.

Ahn Sung Chon, chief of the technical department, and engineer Jung Du Su helped them in drawing blueprints of conveyor, and Kim Yong Sun, Kim Jai Il and other workers of the Mechanization Shop undertook the production of machine parts of the conveyor.

Choi Nam Ki was also active in increasing the ranks of skilled workers. He helped his teammates including Kim Chang Rok and other work-team members in applying dozens of technical innovation proposals to production.

Therefore, Choi Nam Ki is held high esteem among his fellow workers and technical personnel of the factory.

Unstinted Aid

The Korean working class are always on the side of the fighting Vietnamese brothers. They are sparing no efforts to aid them as they regard the aggression against Vietnam as that against their own.

Following the bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong, President Ho Chi Minh declared as follows on behalf of the Vietnamese people:

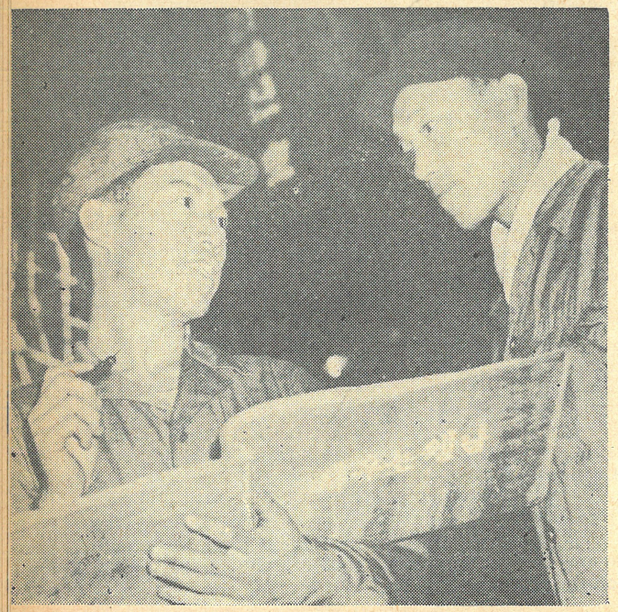
"The war may last for five, ten, twenty or more years. But the Vietnamese people are not afraid of it. There is nothing more precious than independence and freedom. When the day of victory comes, we shall rebuild our country, we shall build it bigger and more beautiful."

This conviction in ultimate triumph is fully shared by our workers and people.

Members of the Aid Vietnam Chollima 3-ton steam hammer work-team in the foundry of the Wonsan Railway Factory have the burning determination to come to the aid of the Vietnamese brothers.

It was in July 1962 when they changed the name of the work-team into the Aid Vietnam work-team. They named their 3-ton steam hammer Li Ba Shin, Vietnamese patriot, and registered him as a member of the work-team.

The Chollima riders here work hard to do the additional amount of work for Li Ba Shin, thinking of the fighting Vietnamese people.



They are indignant as never before at the frenzied escalation of the war by U.S. imperialism bombing Hanoi and Haiphong and extending the battlefront up to the North.

They work with more enthusiasm in response to the solemn, and yet, optimistic declaration of the Vietnamese brothers on building their country bigger and more beautiful when the day of victory comes.

They are increasing production, helping and learning from each other with the conviction that better economic construction and more production on their part will accelerate the advancement of the international revolutionary movement and help the Vietnamese people in their anti-U.S. struggle.

Hong Yong Su and Jon Gi Ho volunteered in handling the "Li Ba Shin" 3-ton steam hammer, and they have repaired and maintained it for themselves and secured necessary spare parts according to their own plan in order to further raise the utility rate of the instrument.

Today the Vietnamese question is the question that decides the destiny of the Vietnamese people, and at the same time, constitutes an important link in the chain of the anti-imperialist struggle to foil the aggression of imperialism.

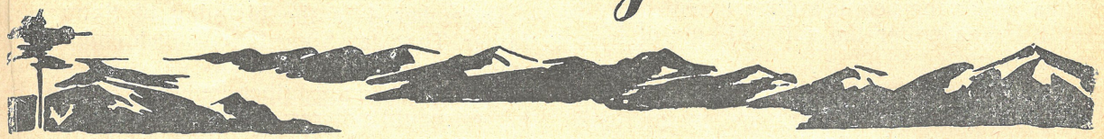
Also, the U.S. war of aggression against Vietnam is a naked war of aggression against the whole socialist camp. This Won Sang Chol knows very well, who has prepared a "fighting Vietnam" note-book to record how he and his colleagues in the work-team aid the Vietnamese brothers and beat the aggressors by their practical work everyday.

The work-team members are overfulfilling their production quotas by far, stepping up the flames of aid. And yet they, like the rest of our working class, are by no means complacent.

They are not only helping the Vietnamese comrades-in-arms materially and technically but are fully determined to join them on the battlefield whenever requested by them, for they are sure that this is the sacred internationalist duty devolved upon them as comrades-in-arms of the Vietnamese people.

Seen in the picture are some members of a Korea-Vietnam Friendship Chollima work-team led by Han Tae Son. They top their daily plan by 50 per cent

The Rimjin River



The Rimjin River flows west to the sea. Where there are water and plain, there must be villages, too, but there is no sign of people living on the southern bank of the river. And enough volume of flowing water presupposes ships, but not even a fishing boat is seen on the mouth of the river as wide as the sea.

Now look again, you will see nothing but a dreary waste land over there beyond the river.

Where have they all gone? The villagers, the fishing vessels which used to sail over the water in chase of shoals the year round are there no more.

In former days villagers on both banks of the river lived in harmony, exhanging mutual visits. They had lived so generations for generations.

And old man Yun Hak Gin in Riman village north of the river was on good terms with his relative by marriage, Wu Eeung Ro, living across the river. Fisherman Kim Ok Kun in Mojugai across the river used to share half of his day's catch with his brother-in-law Choi Ho Bong living on this side of the river.

But all this has become an old story. Now they are prevented from crossing the river.

Aunt Song Nom Se is living for 20 years separated from her three hunger-stricken children, since her way back home was blocked all of a sudden. Aunt Kim Ok Ki, too, is forced to live at her parents' home here unable to go back to her husband in Seoul.

Very sad stories, indeed, not confined to them alone.

The history of such tragedies began when the U.S. imperialists creeped into the South after Korea was liberated on August 15, 1945.

"....All the administrative power over the area south of the 38th parallel and the population there comes into my competence...." declared MacArthur when his troops landed in South Korea following the defeat of Japanese imperialism in World War II.

The U.S. imperialists thus chained the people in South Korea to the yoke of colonial enslavement. Yet not satiated even with this, they wanted to swallow up North Korea where men were creating a new life. To this end, they unleashed the war of aggression, shouting loudly: "Kill every one! Don't let your hands tremble even if those who appear before you are children or old people."

In cold blood they killed countless patriots, old people, women and children and reduced our towns and villages to ashes.

Despite the heavy blows they suffered in their attempt to conquer the Korean people, the U.S. imperialists, still refusing to go home after the war, set wire entanglements again along the line somewhat removed from the 38th parallel, forcing the people there to live in misery.

It is now 22 years since the Korean people greeted the August 15th liberation, and a long time has elapsed since the U.S. imperialists set wire entanglements along the Rimjin river.

During this period much changes took place.

When the villagers were allowed to cross the river freely, there were houses, though small, on both banks of the river and the people could live in harmony, sharing joys and sorrows with each other.

But how matters stand today?

All the dilapidated shambles north of the river gave place to modern farm houses, schools, kindergartens, nurseries, shops, clinics, etc., and the people are enjoying good harvests of rice and fruit year after year.

However, on the south side of the river there is no trace of a house but a vast stretch of waste land. The people were driven away by the U.S. soldiers, who burned down all the villagers' houses.

Such different realities of North and South

Korea, a striking contrast to be seen at one glance across the Rimjin river — denote the changes which have taken place over the past 22 years since the liberation in North Korea under the people's government and in South Korea under the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism.

When fleeing, defeated by the People's Army in the Korean war, the enemy took many people to the South by force, among whom was the father of Li Song Il in Gunam village. The enemy might have wished to see the five-year old Song Il, her young sister and their mother die in hunger on the road.

However, Song Il has grown into a kindergarten nurse, her sister a student of a technical school and her mother is now working as a co-op farmer respected by the people. They are living in a modern farm house, knowing no worries about the questions of food, clothing and housing.

December 4 is the birthday of Song Il's father. That day Song Il felt much embarrassed when she was asked by her sister Song Ja: "How does my father look?" For Song Il herself could not remember her father's face clearly except his hand, which he had used to put out between the grates whenever Song Il and her mother visited him in an enemy prison. So, she simply dropped her head, being unable to answer her sister's question.

Kim Do Won and his wife, too, who are bringing up their granddaughter Ki Ok since

(Continued on p. 9)

My Earnest Desire

Won San Keun, director of the book-keeping office at the Pyongyang Concrete Block Factory, keep diary, and he thinks of his native place more than ever as the New Year draws nearer.

Some days ago, my eldest son. Song Ho, wrote a letter to send his New Year greetings to his grandmother.

The letter read in part:

"Dear grandma in the South! New Year is approaching again. But I am sorry, this time again. grandpa and grandma will not be able to join us here in celebrating the New Year. You know father is getting more and more anxious to see you these days. I, too, want to see grandpa and grandma whom I have never seen, and wish to tell many things to you both.

"Grandma, why should we be separated like this? When can I ever meet you and say 'hello' to you?...."

The youngster's letter moved me deeply and again conjured up a mental picture of what had happened since I left my mother.

It is 17 years now since I parted from my parents and younger brothers and sisters. On August 7, 1950, mother came to an island 16 kilometres away from my village to see me off to the battleground to fight against the American troops. Father said to me: "Sonny, be in good health. and come home after smashing the enemy." His words are still ringing in my ears.

But I have not been able to see my parents up to now, and do not even know how they fare.

My parents were poor charcoal burners. But they worked very hard so as to enable their children to go to school and enable them to lead independent lives in the future. I wonder if they still live in that mountain village in the South Korean province of Kang-

(Continued from p. 8)

her father was taken to South Korea, manifest the aspiration for the country's unification in the following vein: "It is a pity that she doesn't know her father. We wish to see her father back before we die...."

Owing to the partition of the country, people who should live in one house like Song Il and her father, old man Do Won and his son, Ki Ok's father, are living in separation for 22 years now. In this period, language, customs, etc., are changing in different ways between the people in North and South Korea.

To remove such national misfortunes and to achieve the country's unification, the Government of the D.P.R.K. advanced time and again reasonable proposals to unify the country by the Koreans themselves on a democratic basis without any outside interference. But the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the South Korean rulers. turned down the proposals unconditionally. More, they are answering by making war preparations the urgent, sincere demand of the people in North and South Korea for effecting economic, cultural and postal exchanges between the North and the South.

They are not only barring the road to the unification, the most urgent desire of the entire Korean people, but also attempting to put into practice the slogan: "Let Asians fight Asians!"

They are dispatching hundreds of thousands of South Korean youths and middle-

(Continued on p. 10)

won. How much they would be pleased to hear how I, their son, have lived here in North Korea!

I started to learn reading and writing during my service in the People's Army. After discharged from the army, I worked at the Pyongyang Block Factory, during the time I finished the course of middle school and economic school. A year after I came to the factory, I got married to a girl who was in the same work-team. I am a father of four children now.

Song Ho, the eldest son, goes to primary school and Song Nam, the second son, to kindergarten. Song Il and Song Chol, the third and fourth sons, too, grow sound and healthy.

Now, I have no more worries about job, food, clothing, housing, etc.

I only worry about my aged parents, my younger brothers and sisters and childhood friends, and I am painfully sorry for them because I cannot get together with them and share my happiness with them.

As I grow older, I feel myself more and more attached to my children, and how anxious my old parents would be to see me whom they have been unable to meet for the past 17 years, though their son lives within a stone's throw. And what about so many families which have been separated in the North and South for 22-odd years, even unable to hear from each other, due to the U.S. occupation of South Korea?

Again, my family members cannot get together to celebrate this New Year. We cannot exchange greeting cards among ourselves. That letter written by Song Ho to his grandma, too, cannot reach the addressee.

There was a big sensation last spring when Dr. Won Hong Gu in Pyongyang received one day a bird released by his son in South Korea.

The split of our country cannot but be a really big tragedy because kinsfolk separated artificially are unable to know how they fare while birds are free to fly to and from in both directions.

For those who are in the same situation as mine, our Central Broadcasting Station brings their news to the kins in the South over the air every evening through "Letters to the South" programme. Still, this is an abnormal thing which is not practised much in other countries.

We should get rid of this tragic state of affairs caused by the Yankees as soon as possible

The U.S. aggressors should be kicked out of the southern half of our country, the traitors be punished and a people's government should be set up in South Korea like in the North. Only then, can this tragedy of my family, this tragedy of the whole nation, be eliminated once and for all. I believe the day will definitely come when the nation is reunified. Then I will certainly meet my parents.

Today I am firmly resolved to work more strenuously for the eventual reunion with my aged parents, for the peaceful unification of the country.

(Continued from p. 9)

aged men to South Vietnam as cheap cannon-fodder for U.S. imperialism and selling off a great number of our compatriots to the foreign countries.

It is only natural that flames of the national salvation struggle against U.S. imperialism are flaring up everywhere, particularly in the villages on the Rimjin river, to drive the U.S. imperialists out of this land, wipe out the Pak Jung Hi clique, unify the country as soon as possible and to relieve the people in South Korea.

"Don't forget even for a moment our brothers in South Korea shivering in rags and hunger!" "Let us fight in behalf of our brothers in South Korea who fell in action fighting for the country's unification!"

Shouting thus, the members of the Kim Jae Ryol twice Chollima work-team of the Kaesong Machine Factory near the Military Demarcation Line raised the beacon of a patriotic movement. Now this movement is being unfolded vigorously everywhere in the North.

The Rimjin River, too, is in commotion Now it flows in torrents. And people north of the river are also rousing themselves to see earlier the day when fishing vessels will glide over the river busily, when the near-by villages will flourish in prosperity.

My Life in the Bosom of the Homeland

by Han Suk Jung

I greet the New Year for the seventh time now after my return to the homeland from Japan.

I had been out of work in Japan, but back at home I was given a job, and has been reared from an unskilled into a seventh-grade skilled worker.

Moreover, I was awarded a medal of Merit by the state in 1962, and then elected deputy to the People's Assembly of Susung District, Pyongyang City, towards the end of 1963.

I count myself among happy people, and envy no one for anything.

I have two children, a son and a daughter. They are still very little. Nevertheless, they make me think of many things.

It was January 1, 1959 and I was in Japan. I came back home in the morning, having spent the night outside. While I was in Japan, I usually passed the nights of the New Year's days away from home, as the year-end drew near, tax collectors came to my home everyday for citizenship tax, and all other kinds of levies. Besides, there were creditors coming for their loaned money. But being a casual laborer, I hardly could pay them, I had no money. So I had to pass many nights in the waiting room of the railway station, in an all-night tea room, or other places on the eve of a New Year, in order to avoid the money gatherers.

A New Year feast was quite out of the question for our family. The New Year always meant worry and anxiety, fear and pain to me.

Walking homeward that morning, too, I felt a pang in my heart, thinking of my wife to whom I could bring nothing by way of New Year gift.

The next day, my wife was in labour. I could not afford to send for a midwife. I went here and there in hopes of borrowing some money, but in vain. When I got back home, my wife was already delivered of a baby. And that baby, my first son, is now 9-years old.

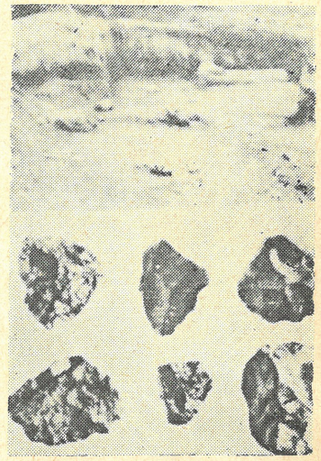
Then we returned to our homeland. And the next year my second child, a daughter, was born. But my wife had a difficult delivery. She was carried to the hospital by a car. My wife gave brith to an eight-month baby.

The Gulpo Culture

The Korean archeologists found in 1962 a marbie scraper, a paleolithic tool used for scraping off hairs from animal skin. It was uncovered in Gulpo region situated in the downstream of Duman River which borders on the northeastern boundary of Korea.

Taking this find as a cue, the archeologists again unearthed in April, 1963, many more paleolithic relics on an area covering some 20 square metres. The initial study shows that the specimens date back to around 100,000 years from now.

So, the term "Gulpo Culture" is given to this ancient culture ever existed on the soil of Korea.



Above: set-ups at the first period of the Gulpo Culture Below: paleolithic implements of the Gulpo Culture

Han Suk Jung heading for the park together with his wife and children

Seeing that I was disappointed because the baby was not likely to live, the doctors assured me that it would live. They took care of the baby with devotion for three months to make it a healthy one. And all this was free.

This is something possible only under socialism, only in our country where the people are masters of the state and where human lives are valued more than anything else. I felt the warmth of the bosom of the motherland more than ever.

But when I think of the 600,000 fellow countrymen in Japan, my heart becomes heavy, all the more so as I am enjoying a happy life back at home. They are still denied democratic rights and liberty. Kim and many other friends of mine who, just like me, had to spend the New Year's eve in the station's waiting room or tea rooms, and who roamed the streets in search of a living, are still there in the alien land, suffering.

They must be allowed to travel freely to their homeland. Why do the Japanese militarists not grant their justified reguest? Into the bargain, the Japanese government hampered the unconditional extension of the term of the Repatriation Agreement unwarrantably last year. This is no less than a criminal act of violating the elementary standards of the international usage which call for respecting foreigners' rights.

Enjoying the New Year days in happiness with my wife and children, I cannot but recall the past.

New Year's Day in a Secret Camp

Choi Chun Hyuk

On the New Year's day every year, I ponder about stories relating how our revolutionary forerunners celebrated the New Year's day while they waged an armed struggle against the Japanese colonialists. One of the stories which touched me most is the "New Year's Day Greeted on the March to the Motherland," written by Han Chun Chu, a participant in the anti-Japanese guerillas, compiled in the "Reminiscences of the Participants in Anti-Japanese Guerillas," which reads in part:

"...Motherland occupied by foreign aggressors, brethren, fathers, mothers languishing amidst swords and guns in the abyss of famine; hills and streams of the native village so longed for...

"We, the partisans, mustered our strength and prepared to fight on for all these things, to relieve our countrymen, to throw light of resurrection on the Matherland wrapped in darkness.

"What a significant task it was!

"We set out to march towards the Motherland. Our long nourished desire was realized at last. With such an excitement and burning heart we smashed our enemies whenever and wherever we encountered them.

"Sizzling with anger, we attacked Mankiang, Shinancha, Sikiang, Wusung county. Again an assault was made on Wusung county-seat where the enemy had concentrated their "punitive" forces. Besides, telling blows were given the enemies at Tadehshuei, Hsiaodehshuei, Ertoukiang, Heuishats Kou in Changpai county and other places.

"In this way we annihilated the enemies, sowing seeds of revolution day after day. I still remember vividly how we greeted the New Year's day of 1937 in a secret camp, on Bundllyong ridge on Mt. Hungtou..."

According to his reminiscence, in those days, the Japanese imperialists busily preparing aggression on the Chinese mainland, were bent on turning Korea into a "solid rear" and a "supply base" that would serve their war of aggression.

The Japanese imperialists, while reinforcing their troops and increasing the police force in Korea, stationed hundreds of thousands of troops of Kwantung army in Northeast China, intensified

(Continued to p. 17)

Comrade Kim Il Sung shaking hands with Comrade Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado and Raul Castro at the airfield

REVOLUTIONARY AMITY, REVOLUTIONARY UNITY

A party and government delegation of the Cuban Republic arrived in Pyongyang on October 26 for a goodwill visit at the invitation ofthe Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the

The Cuban guests are accorded a warm welcome by the citizens in Pyongyang

Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The delegation led by Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, President of the Cuban Republic and member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, consists of Raul Castro, political bureau member and second secretary of the Central Committee of the CCP and vice-premier and minister of the revolutionary armed forces of the revolutionary government of Cuba, and Sergio Del Valle, political bureau member of the Central Committee of the CCP and vice-minister of the revolutionay armed forces of the revolutionary government of Cuba.

PYONGYANG CITY MASS RALLY WELCOMING THE CUBAN PARTY AND GOVERNMENT DELEGATION

Rostrum of the mass rally

Attendants of the mass rally

Comrade Kim Il Sung pays a return visit to the Cuban Party and government delegation

The Cuban party and government delegation saw a music and dance epic "Our Glorious Fatherland" together with Comrade Kim Il Sung and other leaders of our Party and government.

Photo shows they are posed for a photo among the artists

A scene from the music and dance epic

(Continued from p. 12)

the fascist policy and ran wild in an attempt to quash the Korean people's anti-Japanese sentiments and rout the anti-Japanese guerrilla units led by the Communists.

In these circumstances, Comrade Kim Il Sung called a conference of military and political cadres in Nanhotou in February 1936 and put forward a new strategic line—expansion of the anti-Japanese united front, stepping up of the preparations for the founding of a party and dispatch of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army units to the Korea-China border areas to set up new guerrilla bases there.

The Korean People's Revolutionary Army units, in accordance with this strategic, tactical line, while carrying out a number of important revolutionary tasks such as expansion of the organizations of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland and strengthening of the work with anti-Japanese groups, moved to the Changpai district bordering on the northern region of Korea.

At that time, a guerrilla unit greeted the New Years' day in a secret camp in Mt. Hungtou, one of the anti-Japanese guerrilla bases in the Korea-China border area.

Foreseeing more frantic operations of the Japanese troops, guards were posted around the secret camp. The guerrillas mended their uniforms, shaved, cooked food for the New Year's day and prepared an entertainment programme.

Comrade Han Chun Chu climbed a hill together with his comrades-in-arms. They saw there far in the distance Mt. Baikdu majestically rising in the northernmost part of Korea. There he had a thrill of joy in sight of the mountain of the homeland and shouted: "Fellow countrymen! General Kim Il Sung has come! Rise up and let's fight together for the restoration of our country!" They made a solemn New Year pledge for new victories and then came down from the hill-top.

They gathered together around the unit commander and drank a toast greeting the New Year's day. The liquor was from the members of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland in the Changpai region. They had brewed it and brought it to them, braving through a snow-covered road.

The unit commander told them: "We're greeting the New Year's day on this hill but let's celebrate it as heartily as if we were together with our parents and brothers. Many things may occur to us, but we should not forget that we are 'people's servants.' The more difficult the situation is, the more firmly we should rely on the people. With our strength derived from them, we shall attain our great goal, the country's liberation. This is a significant year for us. We should awaken our compariots in the homeland, unite them and wage more resolutely the struggle against Japanese imperialism. We should be faithful to our great duty, should prove ourselves worthy of being the people's servants. Here let me propose a toast!"

Then an entertainment followed. They sang in chorus, clapping their hands. And they danced to the beat of the rhythms of merry singing. When the miserable picture of their compatriots and other scenes of the homeland came across their minds, the singing assumed a higher pitch expressing their feelings.

Gun shots rang out all of a sudden. Over 200 camouflaged enemy troops were climbing the mountain.

They immediately got ready for action and, raising a roar, made an onslaught on the enemy.

They won this battle on the New Year's day.

This is how they greeted the New Year's day of 1937 on Bundllyong ridge where Mt. Baikdu could be seen. After the victorious battle they resumed the march to the homeland.

Looking back on those glorious days shining with the victorious struggle by the anti-Japanese fighters I greet the New Year 1967, renewing my resolve to work harder to hasten the day of the country's unification and accelerate the building of socialism.

ANTI-JAPANESE UPRISING

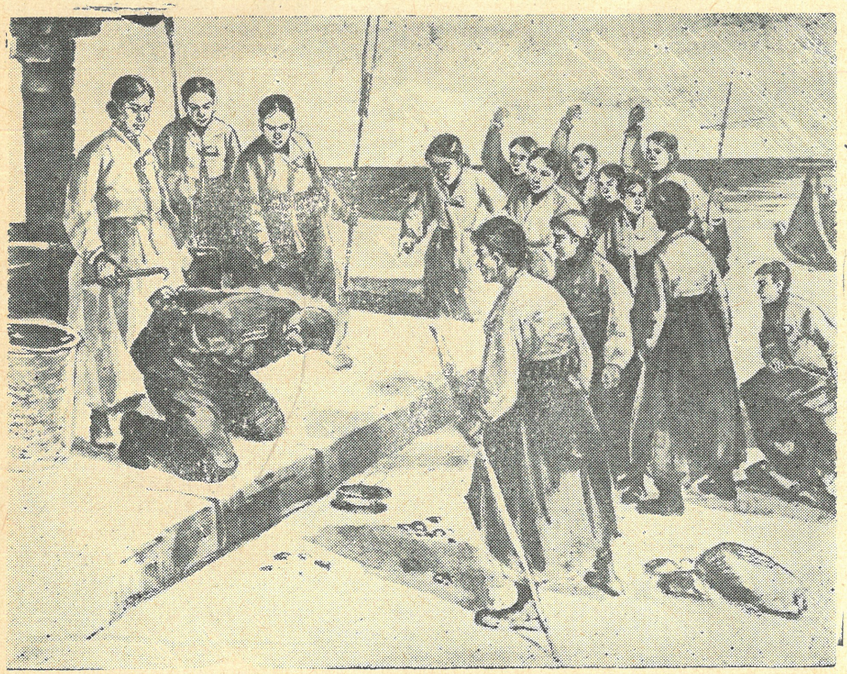
On the 35th anniversary of the anti-Japanese uprising of the Women sea-divers of Cheju Island

The Cheju island is situated in the South Sea of Korea. It is 140 km. away from the mainland. The biggest island of Korea's its acreage extends 1,800 square kilometres.

The Korean people call the Cheju island a land of resistance, a heroic island. The patriotic tradition of the Korean people is associated with the strenuous struggle of the Cheju islanders. When foreign aggressors invaded Korea some 700 years ago, they built a position in Hanra mountain on the island and beat back the aggressors. In the period of the Japanese imperialists' rule, the women sea-divers fought against their suppression and the plunder by the reactionary "Sea-Divers Association."

On January 7, 1932, over 300 sea-divers raised their first torch of the anti-Japanese struggle. They were joined by 1,000 divers in the eastern part of the island, who turned out with sickles and spears. They stormed the police station and dragged out the governor of the island who was hiding there and thrust to him 11-point demands. The Japanese imperialists let loose armed police and even police launches and arrested sea-divers at random. But the divers were not cowed.

On January 24, more than 1,500 women divers in Koojwa *myun* destroyed a police car with stones, demanding the release of their arrested sisters and on January 26 together with 800 divers in Woodo, they smashed a Japanese launch and freed their arrested colleagues.



The picture shows the women sea-divers, who stormed the police station and dragged out a culprit, demanding him to accept their just demands

In the month-long struggle, the women sea-divers demonstrated their patriotism and pushed through their demands.

What was the motive of the anti-Japanese struggle of the sea-divers?

From the end of 1929, the capitalist countries were swept by an economic crisis with a destructive power previously unknown. This world-wide crisis shook capitalism to the very foundation and further sharpened contradictions of imperialism. The Japanese imperialists intensified plunder to seek a way out of the economic crisis, aggravating the social and economic crisis of Korea to the extreme.

Enterprises closed the doors in rapid succession, unemployment rose sharply, wages dropped and workday was extended.

The peasants went bankrupt en masse. Their life was made more miserable by the sharp price fall of farm produce and excessive tax levies.

The colonial plunder by Japanese imperialism was attended by fascist suppression.

At that time, the Japanese imperialists were frenziedly preparing a war of aggression against China, hastening the establishment of a military fascist system in Korea. The reactionaries openly conspired with the Japanese imperialists and the working class and other strata of the people waged more vigorously the national liberation movement against Japanese imperialism.

The anti-Japanese struggle of the women sea-divers of Cheju island was a national salvation struggle against ruthless plunder by Japanese imperialism and for the right to existence and freedom.

And their struggle was part of the revolutionary struggle of the workers and peasants which was surging high under the leadership of the Korean Communists.

At the end of the twenties and the beginning of the thirties, the Korean workers and peasants rose up in a courageous struggle, displaying unprecendented revolutionary vigor. They answered the all-out offensive of the Japanese imperialists with strong resistance.

Not yielding to the armed enemy, the Cheju sea-divers fought stubbornly for a whole month and, by fighting in solidarity, pushed through their demands.

Thus, their anti-Japanese uprising demonstrated the ardent patriotic spirit of the Korean working women and greatly inspired the massive anti-Japanese struggle of the Korean people, the women's movement in particular.

The anti-Japanese national liberation struggle of the Korean people was developed onto a new, higher stage by the anti-imperialist armed struggle waged under the guidance of Marshal Kim Il Sung.

The workers, peasants and women courageously waged the anti-Japanese patriotic struggle in the teeth of ruthless fascist suppression of Japanese imperialism, boundlessly inspired by the armed struggle of the Korean Communists who fought heroically, holding high the torch of fatherland-restoration.

Now the Cheju islanders, carrying forward this tradition, are fighting valorously against the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique.

The resistance launched on April 3, 1948 and the patriotic struggle from March 24 to June 3, 1963, were part of their struggle. The Cheju islanders are still fighting, not succumbing to any suppression.

They will make Cheju an island of freedom and happiness, inheriting the will of the forerunners who shed blood for the dignity of the nation and for freedom.

What Does Meeting of the HCL Show?

In South Korea there was a "representative conference of the Hankuk Confederation of Labour" from October 27 to 28 last year.

Such a conference is to be held in October every year. However, it could not meet in 1964 because a bitter strife wrapped up in the leading circles of the confederation on electing its chairman. Postponed, it assembled in January 1965. No sooner had the conference opened than a passage of arms started. A fierce quarrel arose between a group led by Li Chun Hi from the dockers' trade unions and a group led by Kim Kwang Su from the trade unions in fibre industry. They contended with each other for seizing the chairmanship of the confederation then held by a group led by Li Gyu Chol from the railway unions. At the end of the altercation the Li Chun Hi's faction, more intimate with the party in power than its rival, made a monopoly of the leading posts getting an active support from the Pak Jung Hi clique.

The conference for 1965 was also convened in confusion. It met amidst the heated disputes between two groups—one from trade unions in fibre industry, monopoly office, ports, foreign establishments, etc. advocated to let the Li Chun Hi's group remain in office, and the other from trade unions in railway, communications and chemical industry insisted to reorganize the "leadership of the confederation."

The conference, as in the past, laid bare still further the factional wranglings for hegemony in the confederation and revealed more clearly its reptile character.

Then what was said at the recent conference for 1966? It was described that the "government and employers should be further aroused" to defend the workers' rights and interests, and the "co-operation between labour and capital" be supported. In this way a demand was made for the workers to put up with exploitation by the capitalists.

Pak Jung Hi delivered a sort of "congratulatory speech" at the conference. In his speech the puppet president gave priority to "labour-capital harmonization" and asked the South Korean workers to work hard enduring poverty and hardships in their life. He declared:

An apprehension and conciliation should be taken rather than confrontation and hostility in worker-employer relations to suit the present world. And the interests of both sides should be kept their balance setting much, first of all, by the state and public interests. This is what he suggested again as a way to achieve "labour-capital co-operation."

Moreover, he raved as if poverty was ascribed to the workers' negligence denying the harsh exploitation and plunder of them by his clique.

Things, however, are quite different from his rabblings. Workers in South Korea have been exposed to a severe exploitation and mistreatment under the reign of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique. Their situation is so miserable that it can be hardly compared with workers in other countries.

Such being the case, in 1966 alone over 460,000 workers rose up in the struggle for better life and democratic liberties in South Korea.

The "congratulatory speech" of Pak Jung Hi is nothing else but making workers give up their struggle for better life ond democratic freedom and forcing them to serve obidiently the capitalists.

The conference adopted a kind of declaration "on defending the rights and interests of workers."

This declaration contained three problems to solve urgently. They are: firstly, "On winning proper wages," secondly, "On revising labour law," and thirdly "On affiliating with the I.L.O."

Raising the problem "on winning proper wages" the declaration admitted that the life of the South Korean workers was on the verge of a crisis, and maintained to amend the labour law. But, the conference failed to make clear neither the cause of the workers' poverty nor the solutions for it.

It was impossible for the conference to do so. Why? The confederation has been in the wrong. In 1966 it betrayed its true colour when the workers were walking out on strikes, demanding a protected rights and interests, and increased wages. It was not so much a supporter as a strike-breaker: it was hard working to soothe the strikers in collusion with the puppet "labour committee." Take an instance. Flobbergasted by the uncommon strikes of the workers hired at foreign organs the upper-crusts of industrial trade unions at those organs brought them to a halt, colluding with the U.S. 8th army authorities.

Through the recent conference, too, the HCL tried to persuade the workers that the present question of proper wages would be solved if they had a good "cooperation of capital and labour" and, at the same time, lauded to the skies Pak Jung Hi for his instructions: labourers' object of struggle is not the enterprisers but surmounting poverty.

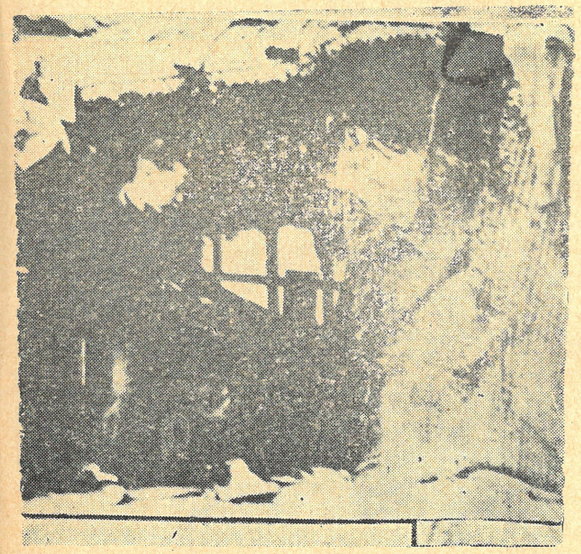
This means that the South Korean workers should without resistance obey themselves to and endure any harsh exploitation and oppression the U.S. imperialists, the Pak Jung Hi clique and comprador capitalists may bring to bear upon them.

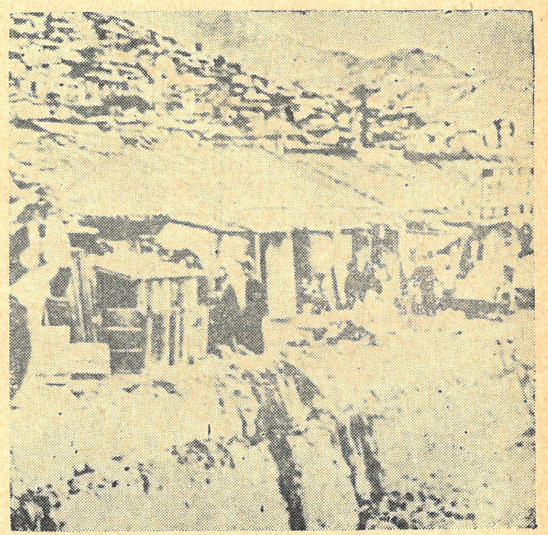
The question of becoming a member of the I.L.O., too, was related in the declaration, but only to such an extent that the puppet government would be requested to admit it at the earliest possible date.

The "conference" adopted resolutions on "economic policy," "wage policy," "basic policy on labour movement," etc. Some sentences read: The second five-year plan should put stress on an increase of empleyment and an earned income." "The enterprises in a danger of dispersion should be protected and encouraged." "The nation-ruining smugglings should be rooted out through intensified custom administration."

By these sentences the resolutions mean that the "HCL" tried to force the workers to cooperate the puppet government in its "state economic reconstruction" so that they are kept still tighter in a situation of the object of exploitation by the capitalists.

All that is mentioned above shows that the recent "conference" did not take any measure in the interests of the workers as the previous ones did, and, on the contrary, proves that it was no more than a place where the "Hankuk Confederation of Labour" professed itself to become more subservient to the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique, the prime mover exploiting and oppressing the workers.





Workers in South Korea suffer from the shortage of houses. Photos show the scene where they live in

Election Farce in South Korea

In South Korea, "presidential elections" and "elections to the National Assembly" are reportedly scheduled for April 25 and June 5, 1967 respectively.

The South Korean "constitution" stipulates that those who run for "presidency" and "National Assembly" must have recommendation by the political parties they belong to. Independents are therefore barred from standing as candidates, making elections be contested only between conservative parties.

The boss of the "Democratic Republican Party," Pak Jung Hi, is busily campaining so that he can remain in presidency" and his party can win more than two-thirds of the seats in the "National Assembly." He is working hard to preclude the progressives and all other opposition forces, including conservatives who may come out as his rivals.

The puppet government and the ruling "Democratic Republican Party" held a joint meeting on May 31 last year and adopted what they call the "basic policy" for suppressing the opposition forces. In accordance with this policy, they have started a campaign to eliminate the opposition forces. Some time ago, they jailed under the "anti-communist law" a certain Suh who called for "correspondences and exchange of sportsmen between North and South Korea." Moreover, they keep their eye on his associates and those persons who made contacts with him and put them under observance by secret agents.

The Pak Jung Hi clique have ordered the police to look into the activities of the opposition parties and apprehend those who do not suit their taste. At the same time, they have intensified the suppression of the journalists. They have introduced what they call the "unique system of news report" under which the "Ministry of Information" censors the reports relating to "political and diplomatic affairs and matters that may greatly affect the people's life." The "registration of newsmen" has been introduced so as to dismiss conscientious reporters. Terrorism is employed to curb the journalists' activities.

Furthermore, the Seoul puppets have expanded the network of repressive organs to prevent the people from acting against them and to bridle the activities of the opposition forces. And they have started a round-up by brandishing the "anti-communist law."

Ninety per cent of the journalists and persons from the opposition groups now in prison, according to the materials revealed lately in the course of the disputes between the ruling and opposition parties at the "National Assembly", have been put behind bars under the "anti-communist law".

U.S. intelligence agents and some staff members of the U.S. Embassy in South Korea supervise and direct behind the scenes the Pak Jung Hi clique's election campaign touring different parts of South Korea under the pretext of "gathering public opinion."

Deception and "Generous Treatment"

People's distrust in the puppet government is the biggest headache of the ruling "Democratic Republican Party."

The Pak Jung Hi clique have committed many crimes since they came to power. Among them are the signing of the "South Korea-Japan treaty" with the help of police truncheon, tear gas bomb and bayonets, and the troop dispatch to South Vietnam, enforcement of many evil laws that legalize suppression and extortion of people, arbitrary tactics used by the ruling "Democratic Republican Party" at the puppet "National Assembly," scandals backed by the government authorities such as "ginseng smuggling," "contract for railway construction," "agricultural co-operative scandal" and "saccharin smuggling." These scandals have aroused the people's anger and set the public sentiments against the Pak Jung Hi clique.

This is why the Pak Jung Hi clique have launched a propaganda campaign, resorting to a "generous treatment."

The puppet rulers are flaunting the "five-year plan" which has already flopped. Yet, they allege that "progress is assured as economic stability has been achieved." Another propaganda centres around the "South Korea-Japan treaty" and "troop dispatch to South Vietnam" which, they claim, have "tended to improve South Korea's international position."

Pak Jung Hi, accompanied by his followers, has toured Honam region and Kangwon Province, known as the foothold of the opposition parties, making empty promises about "improving the livelihood for the peasants and conditions for operation of the medium and small enterprises."

They enlist the newspapers, radios and films in advertising what they call "achievements" under their tyrannical rule. Government organs have a hand in increasing the circulation of "Minju Konghwa Bo," organ of the "Democratic Republican Party." Here is an instance showing the government organs' active share in the propaganda. Invitation to subscribe to the "specified paper" is issued in the name of the chief of the "information section of police station."

Here are a few instances illustrating the campaign "to win votes by means of generous treatment."

They form "tourists' groups headed by chiefs of various government organs and local gentry who, they believe, can exercise influence on voting. They are invited to Seoul where "National Assembly members" from the ruling party and government ministers entertain them at "Walker Hill" and other pleasure resorts and saloons. These "tourists" invited to Seoul are provided with food, shown films, given presents and then asked to electioneer for the ruling party. This sort of campaign becomes more active as days go by.

Campaign to Increase "Party Strength"

The Pak Jung Hi clique are working hard to expand their organizational foothold for the forthcoming elections. Their target is to increase the membership of the "Democratic Republican Party" from one-tenth of the voters to one-third. Their principal slogan is: "One party member in each family."

For the purpose of winning more votes, they have started a "party member recruiting drive" in defiance of their own "law on political party."

On August 14 last year, in a village of Koje county, South Kyungsang province, the village head distributed to the young village folks application forms for the membership of the Democratic Republican Party and then the heads of the residential units pressed the young people to join the party.

Another regulation they have enforced says that one must be either a member of the "Democratic Republican Party" or be recommended by this party when he applies for a job.

In order to "increase their party strength," the Pak Jung Hi clique infiltrate into public organizations, turn them into their instruments or form new ones in their service. They are also campaigning to bring under their influence workers, peasants, youth, women, religious organizations and even "porters' association." They replace the leading personnel of various organizations with the "Democratic Republicans" or press them to follow their "policy" unconditionally.

They have formed "physical training promotion society" in residential quarters, "physical training supervision committee" in work places, "social gathering for love of home," "alumni association" and "parents' association" in order to exploit them in their election campaign.

This "drive for increasing the party strength" by the Pak Jung Hi clique is being conducted in all parts of South Korea. But, owing to their misrule over the past five years, they are isolated from and repudiated by the progressive peolpe in South Korea.

Crimes Camouflaged

In July U.S. State Secretary Rusk flew to Seoul after his Southeast Asian tour and gave Pak Jung Hi instructions on the dispatch of troops to South Vietnam and on the matters related to the "strategic meeting of five nations" participating in the Vietnam war.

And on July 9 he formally signed the so-called "U.S.-R.O.K. Agreement on the Status of U.S. Military Personnel in the Republic of Korea."

In the wake of 81 "working-level meetings" over the past 13 years, the last meeting was held between puppet minister of foreign affairs Li Dong Won and the U.S. Ambassador Brown in Seoul on July 8, the day when Rusk made his appearance, and only then the "final agreement" was reached.

This pact defines the "status" of the U.S. troops, their auxiliary personnel and their families, jurisdiction over them, "civil claims," the use of land and other establishments by the U.S. troops, the rights of U.S. troops, on and off limits, etc.

The pact is meant to perpetuate the U.S. occupation of South Korea where the anti-U.S. sentiments are running high, guaranteeing the extraterritorial status of its troops.

The U.S. imperialists have "status of forces agreement" with over 40 countries where their troops are stationed.

Regarding South Korea as their colony, they were reluctant to conclude any kind of "status of forces agreement" with it but exercised unbridled extraterritorial rights there.

On July 12, 1950, immediately after they unleashed the Korean war, the U.S. aggressors concluded with the Syngman Rhee clique the "Taejon Agreement" which completely sealed up the mouths of the puppets on the offences of U.S. servicemen.

The beastly outrages of the U.S. troops—shooting, lynching, shaving the heads of women, rape, robbery and so on and so forth—fired the anti-U.S. sentiments among the people and evoked the strong voice demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. troops.

Much dismayed, the U.S. imperialists were constrained to sign a window-dressing "status of forces agreement" with the Pak Jung Hi clique to appease the South Korean people. The Pak Jung Hi clique claim that this pact will put an end to the barbarities and robbery committed by the Yankees.

The bestialities of U.S. imperialism stem from its aggressive and beastly nature, and no agreement can stop them. To sign a pact with them is as foolish as signing an agreement with a housebreaker.

A farewell meeting for the so-called "White Horse unit" of the South Korean puppet army leaving for South Vietnam was held on August 27 in the square in front of the capitol building in Seoul. Photo shows soldiers being reluctant to part with their family

"The ROK-U.S. status of forces agreement" covers a number of questions arising from the U.S. troops' occupation of South Korea, such as "criminal jurisdiction," "civil claims," "treatment of laborers hired at U.S. military units," "control of foreign exchange," "tax levies," "control of exit and entry" and "limit of tariff exeption".

While nominally recognizing "jurisdiction" of the South Korean puppet clique over criminal offences committed by the U.S. troops, the "pact" stipulates that the "Republic of Korea shall waive jurisdiction over criminal offences committed by U.S. soldiers during the performance of official duty, if requested by the U.S. side.

In other words, the puppet clique have only nominal jurisdiction over "off-duty" offences of the Yankees, but they cannot utter a word when a warning comes from the occupationists. And as for "criminal offences committed during the performance of official duty," the puppet rulers do not have any say. Keeping South Korea in perpetual war-footing, the U.S. imperialists can convert all their off-duty offences into on-duty ones.

They run cars over children, shave the heads of women and paint their bodies after stripping them, break into civilian houses and commit robbery, massacre people by firing atomic guns. But the puppets cannot say a word if the Yankees claim they are "errors made during a performance of official duty."

The "pact" leaves all loopholes for justifying the barbarities of U.S. soldiers. The same can be said of all other clauses.

Let us see the "labour" clause which allegedly recognizes the right of workers to labor disputes. It provides that "a strike can be launched after a cooling-off period of 70 days from the date the matter is referred to the authorities concerned" and that "the ROK-U.S. Joint Committee is entitled to restrict the strike of workers serving in important branches." This is as much as saying that the workers should not call a strike or resist to any maltreatment, insult and discrimination by the U.S. troops, that they must endure hunger without struggle.

It is clear that the "pact" only legalizes the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. troops and their bestialities, far from benefitting the South Korean workers and people.

The evil consequences of the "ROK-Japan treaty" are already felt everywhere in South Korea. In the wake of the dispatch of 50,000 puppet troops to South Vietnam, a new pitch of the struggle of the South Korean workers and people has been brought about against the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique. The movement for the unification of the fatherland is seething again. Suffice it to recall the massive struggle of the South Korean workers hired at U.S. Army organs last year and the struggle of other workers and people.

With no pact can the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique deceive the South Korean workers and people or dampen their anti-U.S. sentiments.

"BULL RUN PLAN"

The "Bull Run Plan," a secret operation plan jointly worked out by the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists, was disclosed in Japan late in September last year. This operation plan is a developed form of the already-exposed "Operation Three Arrows" and "Operation Flying Dragon." It envisages the involvement of the Japanese "self-defence forces" in an imaginary war of aggression directed against our country and other socialist countries in Asia.

Then let us see what sort of a plan it is.

In the beginning, it says that "the army of North Korea started an attack on the area south of the 38th parallel in 196..." It is just as the U.S. imperialist aggressors created such a false impression when unleashing the Korean war in 1950. It goes on to say:

"The supreme command of the U.S. forces in the Pacific and the supreme headquarters of the Pacific fleet, having judged that a new war broke out at ten a.m., immediately ordered their forces in the Far East to get ready for the war.... and to finish up the

transfer, deployment and equipment of troops within 12 hours.

Timing with this, the U.S. government asked the Japanese government to cooperate with it to cope with the situation brought about by the outbreak of a new war."

The operation plan also envisages the following deployment of armed forces and reinforcements:

"Four-fifths of the strength of the Japanese air defence force shall be concentrated on the Chukoku and Kyushu area, and the rest shall be engaged in the operations in Hokkaido and on the western coasts of Japan.

The U.S. air force contingents in Japan shall be concentrated on the two bases of Naha and Kadena in Okinawa and the fifth air force headquarters in Japan shall be moved to Kadena so that it may function as the front headquarters.

As for the Japanese ground force, three-fifths of the total numerical strength shall be deployed along the coasts of Kyushu facing the Korean Straits. The role of auxiliary force shall be played by the U.S. marine division.

The dispatch of troops and the supply of materials shall be carried out by aerial transportation as far as possible, and Japan shall be made a relay centre for the delivery of supply goods to new battle fronts.

The Japanese government shall entirely assume the responsibility for repairing aircraft and naval vessels at the earliest possible date."

The operation plan envisages the deployment of troops and the command of battle as follows:

To support the ground forces in the battle in Korea "the air force" shall start attacking and bombing from South Korea and Okinawa. Carrier-planes shall join yet their mobile units shall be newly formed by the U.S. Pacific Fleet.

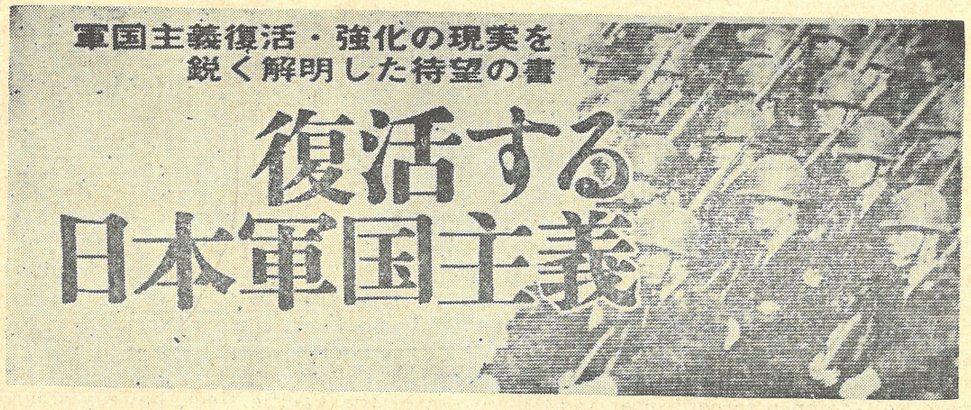
In this attack, big bombers shall take off from the Japanese mainland in case of middle distance bombing and from Guam and Saipan islands in case of long distance one.

The transportations between Japan and Korea, between Japan and Okinawa and between Japan and Taiwan shall be undertaken jointly by the Japanese self-defence forces and the U.S. forces.

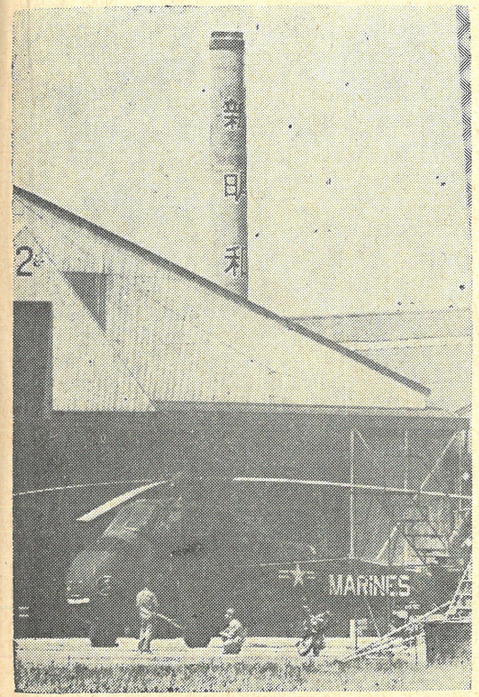
There may be such cases as the Japanese side will undertake the main part of them once the war starts.

If there arises the necessity for the Japanese self-defence forces to directly participate in the attack on Korea and the Chinese mainland, the U.S. government shall inform the Japanese Defence Council of it and shall make an agreement with it.

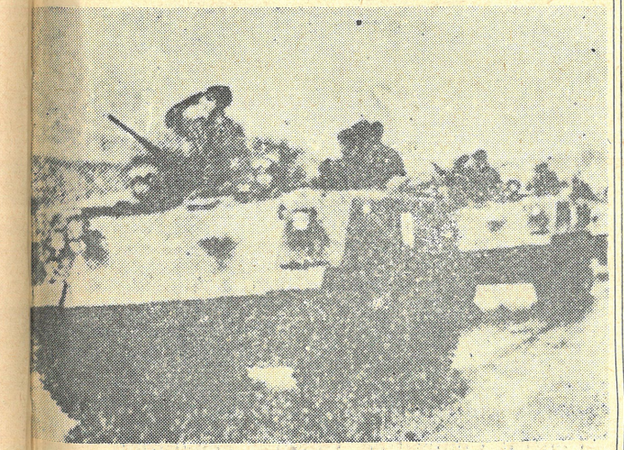
As seen above, the "Bull Run Plan" is part of the U.S. scheme to draw the Japanese militarists into a new war directed against Korea and Asia. It patently shows how desperately the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries are bent on the aggression against our country and other countries in Asia.



Japanese militarism is being revived



Munitions factories are found in various parts of Japan. They not only supply the Japanese self-defence corps with fire arms but also repair U.S. aircraft to be sent to Vietnam war



A tank unit of the Japanese self-defence corps

For strengthening INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY

The Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea sent telegrams of greetings to its counter-parts in Algeria and Japan.

The full text of the telegrams are as follows:

TO GENERAL FEDERATION OF WORKING PEOPLE OF ALGERIA

The Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea extends warm congratulations to the General Federation of the Working People of Algeria and the entire Algerian workers on the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the commencement of revolution in Algeria.

The heroic working people of Algeria have put an end to the colonial rule and attained national independence through a long-drawn armed struggle.

After the revolution they have made vigorous efforts to consolidate national independence and develop an independent national economy and culture while rejecting the subversive schemes of all description on the part of the domestic reactionaries and old and new colonialists. And they have achieved brilliant results in their efforts.

We are rejoicing in faith all the success made by the Algerian working people as our own, and congratulate heartily them on their success.

The working class of Korea who have set much upon friendship with the brave Algerian people express a firm solidarity with the working people of Algeria in their struggle for the emancipation and freedom of Africa and for the prosperity of their country against imperialism and colonialism.

Being convinced that the amicable ties between the working peoples and trade unions of both countries will be further developed in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism, we wish you fresh success in your struggle.

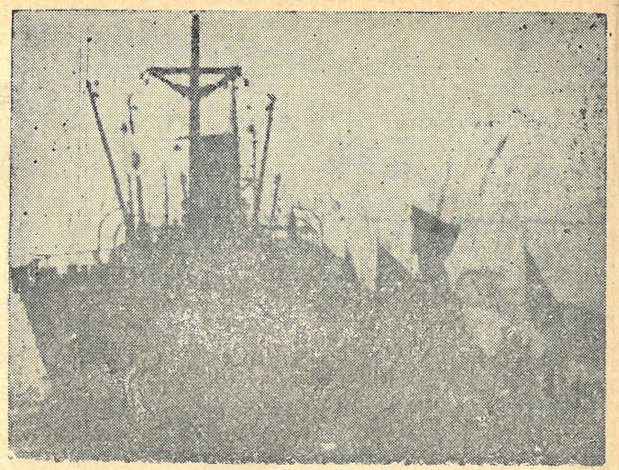
October 20, 1966

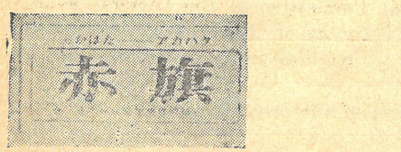
Central Committee, General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea

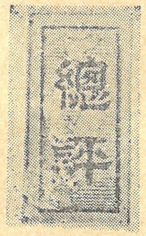
TO SOHYO OF JAPAN

The Korean working class express a firm solidarity with the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan and the workers affiliated with it who called general strike against the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam and for better living conditions.

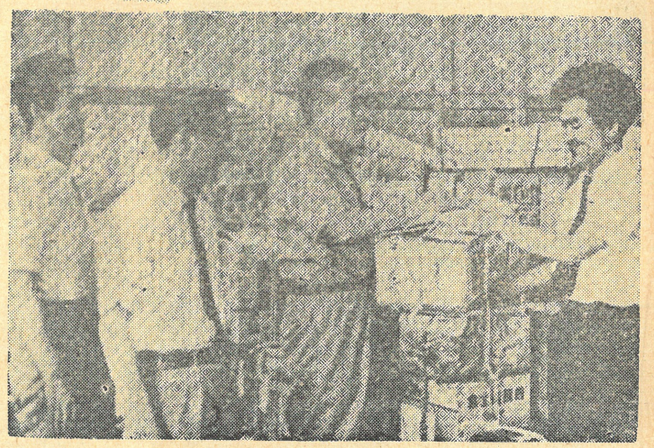
34 crew of a Japanese freighter "Bunanmaru" fought bravely against the U.S. army authorities which had ordered them to load weapons and amunition to be sent to Vietnam. With their brave action, they stirred Japanese people







The Sohyo of Japan adopted a resolution against the U.S. aggressive war in Vietnam and organized a campaign to support the Vietnamese people at its 8th meeting held on May 12, 1964. After this, it has supplied on two occasions aid goods to Vietnam. Photo shows Kori I, secretary of the Sohyo, conveying aid goods



About 1,400 miners and other people held on September 18 a meeting to carry their demands through and make successful their strike of October 21 against the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam

Today the U.S. imperialists are frantically engaged in escalating the aggressive warfare against the Vietnamese people under the signboard of "peace talks" and the Sato government of Japan is teaming up jealously with them supplying them with various types of weapons and other military goods.

The general strike conducted by the working class in Japan which is now used by the U.S. as a supply base, repair base and offensive base for its aggressive war in Vietnam will give an active support to the heroic anti-U.S., national salvation struggle of the Vietnamese people, deal a severe blow to the U.S. and Japanese imperialists and contribute greatly to the promotion of the struggle of the Japanese people for peace, independence and democracy as a whole.

Today the working classes of both Korea and Japan are united firmly in the fight against the common enemy American imperialism and Japanese militarism and in defence of peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

We are confident that the valiant working class of Japan will resolutely rebuff the suppression and obstructive plots of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries against the general strike and surely win a great victory in it.

October 20, 1966

Central Committee, General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea

VIETNAM, LAND OF HEROES

월남 월남 영웅의 땅아

송 찬 웅 시
김 문 규 곡

WET NAM, WET NAM YONG UNG EUI TANG A

Words by Song Chan Ung
Music by Kim Mun Kyu

mf
참 대 숲 설 레 이 는 메 콩 강 기 슭 에
cham dae sup sul re i neun me kong gang gi sl ge
돌 격 의 신 호 소 리 높 이 울 린 다
dol gyuk eui sin ho so ri no pi ul rin da
f
(후렴) 하 나 로 일 떠 선 영 웅 의 땅 아 불 타 는 우 리 마 음 달 리 져 간 다 월
(fu ryum) ha na ro il te son yong ung eui tang a hul ta neu ri ma eium dal ryu gan da wet
남 월 남 우 리 도 참 께 나 간 다
nam wet nam u ri do ham ke na gan da

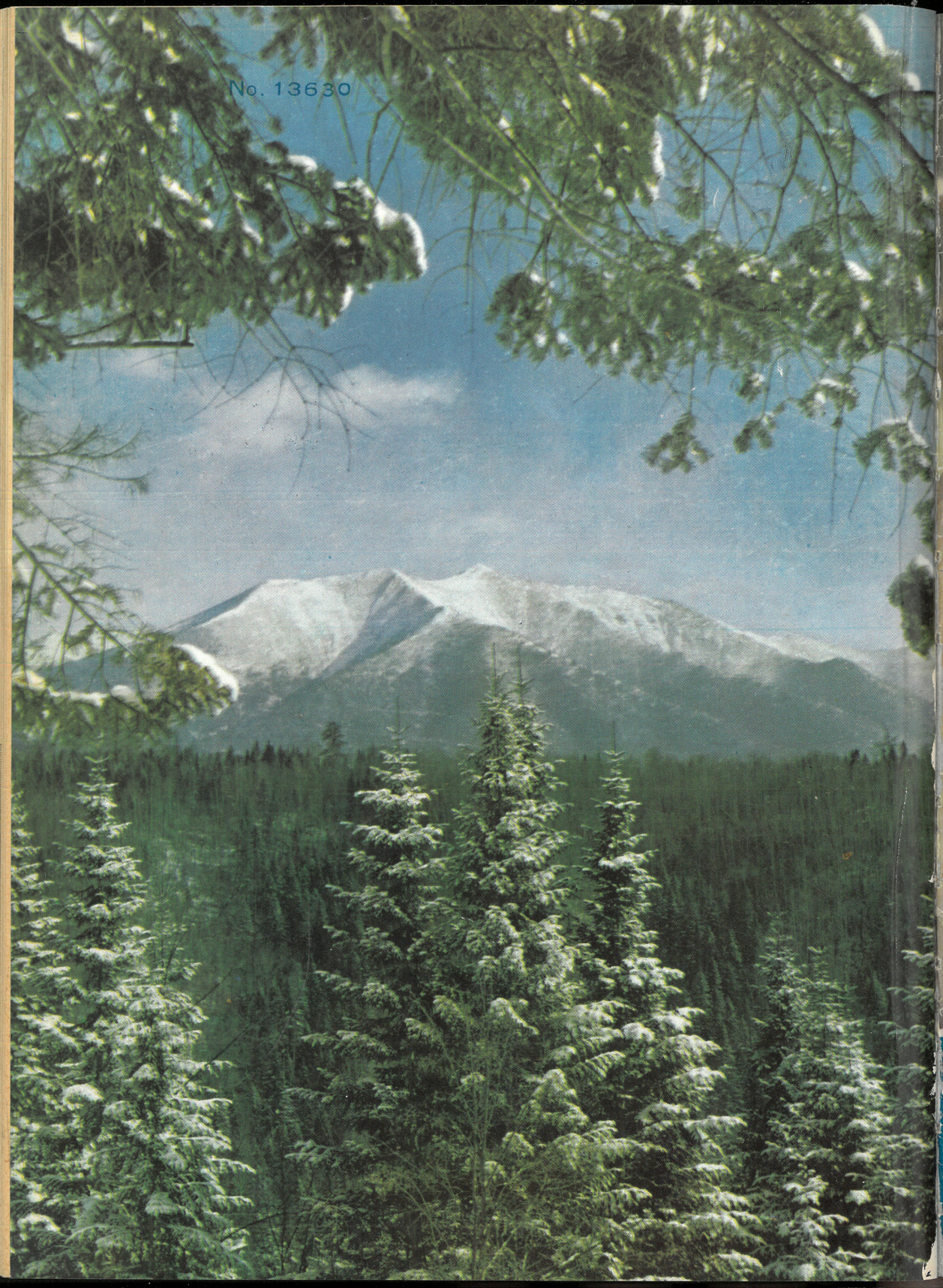
1 *Amidst the bamboo groves,*
Along the Mekong River,
Clarion sounds for attack.
(Refrain)
The nation has risen up as one.
Towards you run our hearts aglow.
With you, Vietnam, we advance.

2. *Across mountains and rivers,*
Through jungles our heroes march
To crush the enemy so vicious.

3. *In the North, in the South*
Yanks are licked here and there.
In triumph flutters high the standard.

Militia men of Vietnam—ready to fight the American aggressors

No. 13630



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ASTOR, LENOX & TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

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The Korean TRADE UNIONS

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